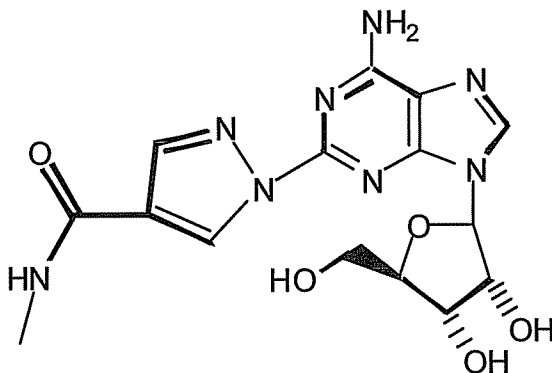


## IN THE CLAIMS:

This listing of the claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

### LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously presented) A method of producing coronary vasodilation without significant peripheral vasodilation comprising administering by intravenous (iv) bolus at least 10  $\mu\text{g}$  of the  $A_{2A}$  receptor agonist CVT-3146, named (1-{9-[(4S,2R,3R,5R)-3,4-dihydroxy-5-(hydroxymethyl)oxolan-2-yl]-6-aminopurin-2-yl}pyrazol-4-yl)-N-methylcarboxamide, which has the formula:



to a human in need thereof.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the  $A_{2A}$  receptor agonist is administered in an amount that does not exceed about 1000  $\mu\text{g}$ .

3. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the  $A_{2A}$  receptor agonist is administered in an amount ranging from about 10 to about 600  $\mu\text{g}$ .

4. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in a single dose.

5. (Canceled)

6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in an amount ranging from about 0.05 to about 60 µg/kg.

7. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in an amount ranging from about 0.1 to about 30 µg/kg.

8. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in an amount no greater than about 20 µg/kg to a supine patient.

9. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in an amount no greater than about 10 µg/kg to a standing patient.

10. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in an amount ranging from about 10 to about 600 µg wherein the wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in about 20 seconds.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in an amount ranging from about 10 to about 600 µg wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in less than about 10 seconds.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in an amount greater than about 100 µg.

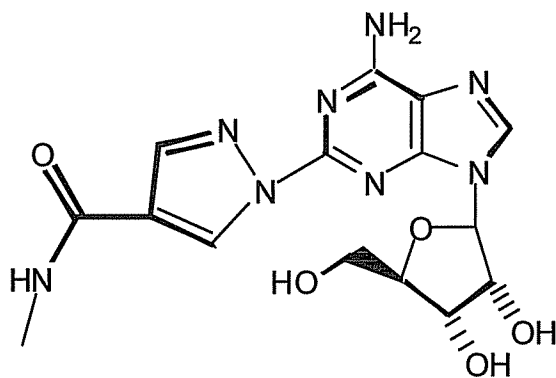
13. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in an amount no greater than 600 µg.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in an amount no greater than 500 µg.

15. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in an amount ranging from about 100 µg to about 500 µg.

16. (Canceled)

17. (Previously presented) A method of myocardial perfusion imaging of a human, comprising administering a radionuclide and the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist CVT-3146, named (1-{9-[(4S,2R,3R,5R)-3,4-dihydroxy-5-(hydroxymethyl)oxolan-2-yl]-6-aminopurin-2-yl}pyrazol-4-yl)-N-methylcarboxamide, which has the formula:



to the human, wherein the administration of the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist causes at least a 2.5 fold increase in coronary blood flow that is achieved within about 1 minute from the administration of the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist, and wherein the myocardium is examined for areas of insufficient blood flow following administration of the radionuclide and the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist.

18. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the myocardium examination begins within about 1 minute from the time the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered.

19-20. (Canceled)

21. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the radionuclide and the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist are administered separately.

22. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the radionuclide and the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist are administered simultaneously.

23. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the administration of the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist causes at least a 2.5 fold increase in coronary blood flow for less than about 5 minutes.

24. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the administration of the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist causes at least a 2.5 fold increase in coronary blood flow for less than about 3 minutes.

25. (Previously presented) The method of claim 17 wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is CVT-3146 which is administered in an amount ranging from about 10 to about 600 µg in a single intravenous (iv) bolus.

26. (Previously presented) The method of claim 25 wherein CVT-3146 is administered in an amount ranging from about 100 to about 500 µg in a single intravenous (iv) bolus.

27. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the a A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is CVT-3146 which is administered in a single dose in an amount ranging from 10 to about 600 µg that is independent of the weight of the human being dosed.

28. (Original) The method of claim 27 wherein the dose is administered in about 30 seconds or less.

29. (Original) The method of claim 27 wherein the dose is administered in about 20 seconds or less.

30. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the A<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist is administered in a single dose.